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O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TAKE TEA WITH ME
AT
WISEMAN'S
TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp.

[2417

No. 18,621. 號一十二百八千八萬一第 日三十月八年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號七十月九年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	10	„
9.30 „	to 10.00 „	15	„
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	15	„
11.30 „	to 12.30 p.m.	30	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	Sats. only 15	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Every 30	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Sats. only 15	„
4.00 „	to 6.00 „	Every 15	„
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	10	„

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Saturdays.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

Sundays.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	15	„
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	10	„
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	15	„
2.00 „	to 5.30 „	15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	15	„
7.00 „	to 8.00 „	10	„

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1849

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 27 Local. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.30		8.35			5.20	Wednesdays and Saturdays only.			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.45		1.17			6.50				
Shum Chun	dep.	10.30	8.05	4.30	11.45	3.04	8.15				
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.12	4.37	11.53	3.10					
Fanling	dep.	—	8.13	4.41	11.56	3.12					
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	3.22					
Taipo	dep.	—	8.32	4.58	12.11	3.27					
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	3.40					
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.55	5.23	12.35	3.51					
Hung Hom	dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	3.57					
KOWLOON	arr.	11.10	9.05	5.35	12.45	4.00	7.30		7.06	7.55	9.05

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 30 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.06	10.15	1.06	1.35	3.45	5.06	3.05	5.06	7.13
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.30	1.18	1.50	3.00	5.18	3.18	5.18	7.23
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.25	10.37	1.22	1.55		5.22	3.22	5.22	—
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.33	10.43	1.27	2.01		5.27	3.28	5.28	7.37
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.45	10.57	1.38	2.12		5.38	3.39	5.39	7.48
Taipo	dep.	7.23	—	9.59	11.09	1.51	2.24		5.51	3.52	5.52	8.01
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.05	11.13	1.55	2.28		5.55	3.56	5.56	8.05
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.16	11.23	2.04	2.34		6.04	4.07	6.07	8.16
Sheungshui	dep.	7.40	—	10.19	11.26	2.07	2.37		6.07	4.10	6.10	8.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.44	—	—	11.30	2.12	2.42		6.12	4.15	6.12	8.23
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	8.55	10.50	—	—	—	3.45	—	—	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	arr.	—	10.40	2.15	—	—	—	5.30	—	—	—	—
		—	11.50	5.10	—	—	—	6.40	—	—	—	—

Wednesdays and Saturdays only. Saturdays excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling	arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00

[782

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	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	86 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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	No. 1.	No. 2.	
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	„	550 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	„	80 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 „	„	26 „

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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m "KINSHAN"
WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
THURSDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
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14,000 tons each.

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STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

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Revised by the Members

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is concentrated food.

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15 Minutes from landing stage.

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Guides and Chairs provided.

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Reasonable Rates.

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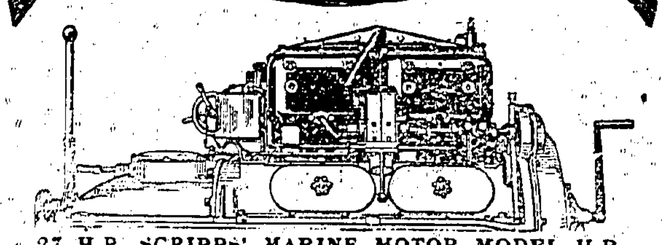
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[103

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

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Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

[3237

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS.

HOW TO AVOID UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening from the text "Husbands love your wives" (Eph. cV. v.25), the Rev. H. Copley Moyle said:—

On the recent Sunday evenings we have been reading as the second lesson a part of the Epistle to the Ephesians. The Epistle, as we have seen, is a burst of exuberant praise to Almighty God. It speaks in tones of rapture of the great joy which the Christian religion brings, but St. Paul is always careful to [illegible] the practical moral of his [illegible] so he concludes the epistle with a number of general exhortations.

In the verses that have been read this evening he deals with human relationships in the light of Christianity. There was nothing new in these relations. There had been husbands and wives, parents and children, if not masters and servants, since the world began, but St. Paul sees all these human relationships raised and transformed and glorified by Christianity. He sees the Christian power of love giving a new life to all these different relations. He sees them all viewed from the standpoint of fellowship in Christ.

He speaks first to husbands and wives, and he sees in love the key to married happiness. And he seems to regard love as something which can be cultivated. The ideal Christian marriage is begun in love, and the love grows and strengthens as the years go by; it is strengthened by sorrows and joys shared by husband and wife. It is a life lived in the light of Christian truth and cemented by faith and prayer and sacrament. That is the ideal, and when we see it we acknowledge that it is the highest conception of married life.

But the ideal is not always found. Can anything take the place of love where love seems impossible? No, we can hardly suppose that anything can really take the place of love. Nothing else can come up to the ideal, but there are many things in life where we cannot have the ideal, yet find a substitute which proves practical and serviceable. It is so in married life, and often a sense of duty proves the substitute for love, which enables man and wife to live a comfortable and comparatively happy married life, and, perhaps, leads them ultimately to a real and abiding love.

There are many cases where people have thought themselves in love with one another before marriage, but have soon found that they are not in love when they have been married. What are they to do? Are they to give themselves up to a life of misery because they have missed the ideal? By no means. Duty may be less romantic than love, but it is less mistakeable, and duty will often prove a working motive for married life. But with a sense of duty there must go a fixed resolve to see the best and not the worst in each other, and there must be a careful avoidance of the society of anyone who seems likely to kindle in the heart the fire of love which one's husband or wife has ceased to inspire.

Of course, there are some people who would dissolve marriage in such cases, which would, no doubt, be an excellent idea, if it could be done. But marriage is a fact which cannot be done away with. Once you are married you can no more become unmarried than you can become unborn. Some people would prefer not to have been born. They find life unbearable, but birth is a fact which they cannot do away with, and even if they commit suicide they do not put an end to themselves; they only plunge unprepared into another life. So, there are some people who would prefer not to be married, but marriage is a moral and a physical fact and cannot be done away with. As Mr. G. K. Chesterton wrote in one of his books: "The family is a fact even when it is not an agreeable fact, and a man is part of his wife even when he wishes he wasn't. The twain are one flesh, yes, even when they are not one spirit." Matrimony is not a contract that can be dissolved, but a state of life.

The remedy for unhappy marriages is not to pretend to dissolve them, which is an open attempt to do what God has forbidden when He said, "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." The remedy is to make it more difficult for people to get married. To prevent as far as possible those rash and hasty marriages of people of incompatible dispositions would be to do much to prevent unhappy marriages. We of the Anglo-Saxon race have been so afraid of anything which looked like interference with the liberty of the subject that we have been afraid to do anything to prevent two people making themselves miserable for life because of a temporary infatuation. It would seem reasonable for the State to insist that the solemn and irrevocable step of marriage should be preceded by a period of engagement, during which the man and woman should have a real opportunity of seeing that their desire to marry grew on further acquaintance, and during that period it ought to be considered quite reasonable for either of the parties to change his or her mind. And it should be recognised that such a change of mind did no discredit to either party.

Our law, as it stands at present, is excellently calculated to promote unhappy marriages, for it is ready to inflict damages for "breach of promise of marriage." That is to say, if one of the parties to an engagement sees on further acquaintance that a marriage is not likely to be a happy one, instead of being thankful that this has been found out beforehand, the law attempts to make the parties marry or else inflicts heavy costs on the one who is reluctant to do so. That, of course, is absolutely wrong. Such a law should never have been allowed. No doubt it was intended to check one wrong, but it has produced a wrong a thousand-fold worse. It has tended to frighten people into marriage against their better judgment, and to create the false impression that it is wrong to change one's mind about marrying a person whom you have once desired to marry. It would be just as sensible to insist on everyone remaining in any profession which he had once thought of adopting, though he saw on further acquaintance that it was a profession which did not suit him, and in which he would be extremely unhappy.

It is only reasonable to suppose that there are many persons who find each other most desirable at first sight, who, on further acquaintance, find faults which render a marriage a most perilous proceeding. A compulsory term of engagement would be likely to diminish very largely the number of unhappy marriages. The State might well take the matter up, or, failing that, the authorities of the Church might take action and make such an engagement a necessary preliminary for the bestowal of the blessing of the Church.

In saying this, I am, of course, taking it for granted that our Anglo-Saxon custom of a man and woman choosing their partners for life is the best one. It might, of course, be said that in many nations the choice is not left to the parties themselves, but is arranged by the parents, and it could be agreed that the parents, with their knowledge of the children's tempers and characters, are more likely to choose wisely than the young people themselves, and are not so liable to be easily deceived. St. Paul in writing about a father giving his daughter in marriage never seems to have thought for a moment that the father would consult the daughter's likes or dislikes in the matter.

A marriage to be really happy must be made according to God's will, and it is of the highest importance that husband and wife should hold similar religious views. Where this is not the case, there is a natural tendency to find that religious talk leads to disagreement, and so, in order to avoid disagreement, religion is avoided as a subject of conversation between husband and wife, and so religion gradually loses its hold on those people and ceases to be a power in their lives, and their children are brought up without the religious atmosphere which is the best guarantee of strong, upright, and manly characters.

St. Paul not only sees marriage glorified by love, but he also sees the relation of parents and children similarly transformed by the power of love. There are no more sacred relations in the world than the relation of parent and child. Some of Christ's most bitter condemnation was lavished upon the Pharisees for making little of a son's duty to his parents.

It is the parents who have first to do their duty to their children. They have not only to support them, but have to give them an example of patience, love and self-control. There are few men or women who have achieved greatness who have not looked back to the ennobling example of a father or mother. The legacy of a noble example is the best legacy any parent can leave his children, and it is a legacy which can be left by the poorest. How often we see a man toiling hard that he may pile up money to leave to his family, and how often that money proves a curse? But the legacy of a noble example must always be a blessing. I suppose there are few stronger incentives to a good life than the thought of a loving father and mother. And there are no lessons so deeply impressed upon men's nature as the lessons they learned at their mother's knee.

Christianity is above all things the religion of the home. Are there any mothers here, who, for the sake of enjoying the fleeting amusements of the hour, are robbing their children of that most precious of all possessions, the memory of a mother's loving care?

I was reading recently a book about the South African war and the writer said that one of the strongest influences on the soldiers' lives and one of the subjects which was always sure to arouse enthusiasm at a concert was the subject of "mother." He tells how he had heard men murmur the word "mother" in their sleep, and how one poor fellow, shot through the heart, died with the word "mother" on his lips. That is, indeed, a hard heart that is unmoved by the thought of "mother."

But St. Paul goes further. It is not only in the relation of husband and wife, and parents and children that he sees the need of love. He would find in Christian love the solvent of all the difficulties of employers and employed. Before this virtue all the difficulties of Capital and Labour pass away. Not the least of reasons which have led to the growing estrangement between Capital and Labour in recent years has been the fact that Capital has become more impersonal, the private employer with his personal interest in his workmen has given place to the Company with its absent shareholders. There must be more of the Christian spirit of love and unselfishness if trade disputes are to be less frequent in the future.

And we may hope that as the war has brought all classes together in a common peril and a common sorrow, so it will lead to permanent improvement in the relations between the different classes in the community—to a greater spirit of Christian love.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

DEFENDANT REFUSES TO CUT OFF A COCK'S HEAD.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.

The civil cause, in which it was sought to name a Chinese named Chan U Man as a partner in the now defunct firm of Kwong Hing Cheung, so as to render him liable for the debts of the firm, came to an abrupt termination yesterday morning at the Supreme Court, His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) deciding against the defendant.

The Court adjourned on Thursday, in order that three of the Chinese concerned might each take the Chinese oath in a Temple by cutting off a cock's head. This procedure was rendered necessary because one of the witnesses for the defence, Fung Yuk Nam, had made very serious charges against Hui Chik Wa, the chief witness for the plaintiff, and had offered to back up his statement by taking the Chinese oath. This offer led to challenges by the counsel on either side that Hui Chik Wa and Chan U Man should also take the oath in the Chinese fashion, and, the challenges having been accepted, the Court Interpreter and the Registrar were directed to take charge of the arrangements for the ceremony.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday morning, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, for the defendant, in explaining the circumstances under which the Court had adjourned, read extracts from the *Hongkong Daily Press* report of the proceedings at the previous hearing. In doing so, he stated that he thought the newspaper report was very accurate.

Mr. Jenkin said that the position now was that nobody had performed the ceremony of cutting off a cock's head, because the defendant, Chau U Man, had refused to take part in the ceremony.

He reminded the Court that the defendant's witness, Fung Yuk Nam, had made most serious charges against Hui Chik Wa, a former managing partner of the defunct firm. "His Lordship then said that 'he thought this witness' statement was most important.' If he believed it, he (his Lordship) would not believe a word of what Hui Chik Wa had said."

This statement, Mr. Jenkin now contended, referred solely to the allegations made by Fung Yuk Nam against Hui Chik Wa in regard to the request that he should make a new chop of Kwong Hing Cheung, and in regard to the charges of attempted bribery which Fung Yuk Nam had levelled against Hui Chik Wa.

His Lordship observed that Fung Yuk Nam's statement had been so different from that of Hui Chik Wa that if he believed one he had to disbelieve the other.

Mr. Jenkin read further extracts from the *Daily Press*, as follows:—

"His Lordship observed that what impressed him was that it seemed as if this witness had made the same statement before. He had to believe one witness or the other.

"Witness insisted that all he had said was true. He had not exaggerated. If what he had said was not true, he was willing that every calamity should befall him and his family. Further, he was willing to go to a Temple and take the oath by cutting off a cock's head.

"Mr. Alabaster said that witness would probably be called upon to do this.

"Some time later, Mr. Alabaster asked if Chan U Man was willing to join the witness and Hui Chik Wa in taking the oath in the temple. Chan U Man said he was quite willing to do so."

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said that the position was that the defendant's witness, in the box, offered to substantiate his story by cutting off a cock's head. This offer was accepted, as was also the challenge made by him (Mr. Jenkin) that Hui Chik Wa should also take the oath. It was important, Mr Jenkin continued, that both the people who had offered to cut off the cock's head were witnesses.

Mr. Jenkin read again from the newspaper report:—

"His Lordship said he should have thought that these men were of superior education and would not attach much importance to the old superstition of cutting off a cock's head."

He said that now that the defendant had refused to take the oath, he assumed that Mr. Alabaster would take the point, and that the Court would agree with him, that by this refusal of the defendant, to go through what his Lordship had termed an "old superstition"

His Lordship interjected that he did not mean to be tied down to this statement.

Mr. Jenkin said he quite understood. Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said that because his client had not performed the ceremony he assumed that the point might be made that his whole case was discredited. He submitted that this would be wrong. He considered that the circumstances of the whole offer must be gone through. The witness, Fung Yuk Nam, had made a statement against Hui Chik Wa and had offered to take the oath as backing his statements. Counsel had asked whether Hui Chik Wa was also willing to take the oath, denying Fung's allegations, and that challenge had been accepted. Therefore, submitted Mr. Jenkin, the ceremony for these two men must be gone through first. If there is a counter-challenge against the defendant, on the circumstances of the case, that could be dealt with separately; but first the improper proposals which Hui Chik Wa was supposed to have made to Fung Yuk Nam should be gone into so that the Court might be able to determine whether Fung was to be believed or not.

His Lordship said that if both Fung and Hui took the oath, then he would have to decide the case on the outside circumstances.

Mr. Jenkin put it that if his Lordship believed Fung he would not believe the other side.

His Lordship observed that he did not claim to have any knowledge of Chinese customs. He understood that, as a matter of course, Hui had asked whether Chan U Man was willing to take the oath as to whether he was a partner or not.

Mr. Jenkin again submitted that there had been two challenges. If these were accepted, then the ceremony should be gone through to see who would pay the piper.

His Lordship said that, in other words, Mr. Jenkin wanted Hui Chik Wa to take the oath. If both took the oath then he would have to decide on the other evidence.

Mr. Alabaster replied that Hui was prepared to do so according to the Chinese custom. It was the defendant that would not do so. He characterised the witness Fung as a perjurer, who had been trembling in the box all the time, and had even fainted through fear. He said that Fung was paid to say all that he did say.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that as long as the challenge was out, he thought the Court should order that Fung and Hui should be asked to take the oath. It might be that Hui would refuse to take it, and that would end his game of bluff.

His Lordship, after conferring with the Court Interpreter and the Registrar, who had been in charge of the arrangements for the ceremony that did not take place, said he understood that, although the challenge had been thrown out and accepted that the two men would take the oath as regards the allegations made by the witness, it had been agreed, after defendant had accepted the offer to take the oath, that all the three men would take the oath as regards all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Jenkin pointed out that the onus of establishing the partnership lay on the plaintiff. It was all very well to say that the defendant would not take the oath; it might be that Hui Chik Wa also would not take it.

His Lordship observed that he had been told that Fung Yuk Nam was willing to take the oath both for himself and for the defendant.

Mr. Alabaster said that no doubt the witness had been paid for that, too.

Mr. Jenkin once again asked that the Court should order Fung and Hui to take the oath.

After some further discussion, his Lordship intimated that he wished to speak to counsel in his chambers on the matter.

On resuming, his Lordship said he had had an opportunity of conferring with counsel and expressing his views on the facts of the case. In regard to the fact that all the parties had met in the presence of the Registrar and agreed that all should take the oath on the circumstances of the case, his opinion was that, as the defendant had refused to take the oath agreed on, the matter should be wiped out. He had, therefore, to decide the case on the evidence of the witnesses.

His Lordship went on to say that he had the gravest doubts in believing the defendant's story that his sister, and not he, was a partner in the firm. The sister had not been called and there was nothing to substantiate the defendant's story. It was extremely improbable that the defendant should have attended the meeting of partners and taken the active part which he did take, if he was only acting for his sister.

His Lordship said he had the greatest doubt as to the truth of the defendant's statement to the effect that he had no Tong name. His experience of ten years in these Courts had shown him that there were very few respectable Chinese who had no Tong name.

As regards the defendant's allegation that a photographic reproduction of a document, embodying various resolutions passed by the partners, had been "faked" so that his name appeared as a signatory without the qualifying words stating that he acted on behalf of his sister, his Lordship said he had great doubts as to whether the words appeared on the original.

Mr. Jenkin said that, in view of what his Lordship had intimated in chambers and had stated in Court, he would refrain from addressing the Court on behalf of the defendant.

His Lordship observed that Mr. Jenkon had already said all that had to be said on behalf of the defendant.

His Lordship then decided that the defendant was a partner in the firm.

Mr. Alabaster asked for immediate execution.

His Lordship inquired the reason for this request.

Mr. Alabaster replied that the defendant lived in Canton and had proved himself a forger and a perjurer.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the defendant was a man of substance, and held shares in numerous Hongkong companies.

His Lordship, in giving judgment for plaintiff (Li Man Kai) with costs, said he would issue the ordinary order.

Another cause was mentioned in which the Wo Loong firm of Hongkong, asked that Chan U Man be declared a partner in the firm of Kwong Hing Cheung, and as such liable for the sum of $2,216, for which they had obtained judgment against the firm.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, no opposition being offered.

INTERESTING PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

DISMISSED MANAGER'S SUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

PROFITS OF $55,000 IN TWO YEARS.

His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), heard a civil suit yesterday afternoon in which Mr. J. M. Xavier, till recently manager of the Hongkong Import and China Produce Export Company, general merchants, claimed that a statement of account be made of the Company's profits between March 31st, 1916, and March 31st, 1918, and that payment be made to him, according to agreement, of the sum equivalent to 20 per cent., being his share, of the profits in question. Mr. Xavier also claimed $400 as salary in lieu of notice, but this latter claim was settled before the case came into Court.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Goldring & Phillips) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Lo & Lo) for the defendants.

The statement of claim set out that an agreement appointing plaintiff manager was made on March 31st, 1916, in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that if after the expiration of the said term of two years the firm shall continue to carry on the business and plaintiff shall not have in the meantime left the employment of the firm and shall be desirous of becoming a partner in the business, the firm shall admit him, upon terms agreed upon between the parties as follows:—

The net profits of the business shall, after payment thereout of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all capital brought into the said business by the partner therein has been made or provided for, be divided between the partners other than plaintiff in the proportion that is to say four-fifth part or share thereof to the partners other than plaintiff and one-fifth part or share thereof to plaintiff.

After termination of the agreement the plaintiff at the request of defendants continued to act in the capacity of manager to the Company up to April 20th, 1918, when he was dismissed without notice from the employment of the defendant Company, and there is now due and owing by the defendants a sum of $200, salary for month of April, 1918, and $200 in lieu of notice.

In breach of their contract with plaintiff the defendants have refused to admit the plaintiff into partnership in the Company whereby "plaintiff" has suffered damage.

It was provided by clause 3 of the agreement that defendants should pay to plaintiff at the end of each year 20 per cent. of the net profits of the Company's business. The defendants have made no such payments and plaintiff's share of the profits, for a period of two years, is now due and owing by defendants.

Plaintiff claimed that an account be taken of the defendant Company's profits from March 31st, 1916, to March 31st, 1918, and payment to the plaintiff of 20 per cent. of such sum as may be found to be nett profits of the business and $400 for salary already mentioned.

Mr. Potter said that there was no dispute as to the facts, and the plaintiff therefore asked for judgment on the admissions of the defendants. The plaint had originally set out five items, but only the claim for a statement of account of the profits now remained, the claim for $400, salary for two months, having been met, and the request that the firm restrain from using the telegraphic name of the plaintiff having been acceded to. A few days ago an account was rendered to the plaintiff, but this account was disputed, as the plaintiff said that several large items to which he was entitled were omitted.

On the 10th of September, Mr. Potter went on to say, the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendants' solicitors, in order to avoid coming into Court, abandoning the plaintiff's claim for damages, and asking the defendants whether they would consent to an account being taken into the general account of costs.

On the 11th of September the defendant's solicitors (Messrs. Lo & Lo) wrote to Messrs. Goldring & Phillips that as the only outstanding point was the question of costs, perhaps the proper solution was for the latter firm to consent to a judgment for the amount paid into Court and for an account of the profits, the question of costs being left over for argument. This, Mr. Potter added, was exactly what the plaintiff wanted.

Mr. Potter, continuing, said that the plaintiff claimed from $11,000 to $13,000 as his share of the profits made by the firm in two years. The plaintiff had never claimed that sum (as stated by the defendants' solicitors) as damages for breach of agreement. Both the $400 (salary) and the claim for an account were admitted, and they only differed on the question of costs. He submitted now that the plaintiff had not accepted the statement of account made by Mr. Seth (showing that the plaintiff's share was $11,000), the plaintiff was entitled to ask that the account be referred to the Court. The question of costs could be settled after, for in rendering the account the Registrar could help the Court to decide on the costs to which each side was entitled.

He applied for formal judgment, with costs of the action, less any costs which might be attributable to the plaintiff's claim for damages which had been abandoned.

Mr. Jenkin asked leave of the Court to state a few facts before he went on to the question of costs. He said that the Hongkong Import and China Produce Export Company had previous to 1916 been carried on under the Chinese name of Wing Cheung Company. In 1916 they decided to extend their business, and change their name, also using Western methods of business. The firm therefore engaged Mr. Xavier, who was to act as manager in the firm, on a salary of $200 a month. He was engaged on a two years' agreement from 31st March, 1916, one of the terms of the agreement being that the plaintiff was to receive, in addition to his salary, a bonus of 20 per cent. of the net profits of the firm per year. Another of the terms was that the accounts of the firm were to be kept in a European way. The plaintiff was the only person in the firm who was versed in Western methods of accounting.

At the end of the first year, Mr. Jenkin continued, the plaintiff, by his agreement, was entitled to 20 per cent. of the profits. He did not take out this bonus, for the good reason that he had overdrawn from the firm.

Mr. Potter said that this was a statement which had neither been suggested in the defendants' pleadings, nor proved. He had heard it for the first time. The suggestion that the plaintiff had voluntarily left his money in the firm was quite true, but that did not rob the plaintiff of the right to an account.

Mr. Jenkin went on to say that at the end of the first year the plaintiff had left his bonus in the firm and had not even taken an account of it. The same procedure was carried out through the whole of the second year, and no question was raised for the payment of the bonus, or for a rendering of the account, until well after the termination of the agreement. Not only had the plaintiff acceded in the money remaining with the firm during his term, but even after his term he allowed it to stand in the firm, never complaining that an account had not been taken.

Mr. Jenkin next read certain letters which passed between the plaintiff and the defendants, in which it was shown that a Mr. Botelho was taking an account of the firm within 18 days of the time when Mr. Xavier went away, voluntarily and without any complaint. After reading one of the letters Mr. Jenkin said that the letter showed that Mr. Xavier was apparently satisfied that Mr. Botelho was taking the account.

In dealing with the writ served on the defendants, from which four items had been eliminated, leaving only the claim for an account, Mr. Jenkin said that the plaintiff's only real claim was for $400, salary in lieu of notice. Having got that claim, to use the language of a well-known Judge, the plaintiff took advantage of "an unquestionably good ground of action and took the opportunity of throwing out his net more widely." The plaintiff therefore tacked on the claim for account, and three other items, which had since been dropped.

Mr. Jenkin added that the position, as far as could be seen from the letters which had passed between the plaintiff and the defendants, was that before the two parties were at arms' length, a statement of account was already being made by the plaintiff.

His Lordship remarked that in that case the submission was that the plaintiff need not have brought the claim at all.

Mr. Jenkin said this was exactly so. It was an unreasonable and vexatious piece of legislation. He added that he wished to make a point that everything possible towards rendering an account was done. Mr. Botelho started on the accounts in March. In June the books were taken to the offices of Messrs. Lo and Lo for inspection, in connection with the case, and in August Mr. Botelho was taken ill and the accounts were handed to Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming. An account had been prepared and handed over to the plaintiff's solicitors on September 4th.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that for the plaintiff, who had for two years voluntarily kept his money in the firm, to be permitted to come to Court and charge the defendants with the costs for coming into Court and asking for an account which had been made, and was being made, was contrary to the rules followed by Judges in exercise of their discretion. Though the defendants were willing that the account be referred to the Court, the defendants said that the Court could not give the plaintiff any costs for coming there and asking for this. It was merely a hot-headed rush for litigation.

Mr. Jenkin quoted the judgments of Cooper *v.* Whittingham (15 Chancery Division, page 504), Walter *v.* Stenkop (1892 (3) Chancery, page 489) and Fane *v.* Fane (13 Chancery Division, page 928) in support of his submission.

Mr. Jenkin said that on the issue of costs it might be necessary to hear evidence from both sides.

His Lordship—To meet your argument that the action was wholly unnecessary?

Mr. Jenkin said that if the Court was satisfied that the defendants were doing all they could to render the account as soon as possible, then the starting of the action was improper. If the defendants were acting in accordance with their agreement and with the acquiescence of the plaintiff, the plaintiff was not entitled to start the action.

Mr. Potter said that at the very beginning of the case he had asked that the whole question of costs might be left over till after the account was taken. Then the Court could decide whether the plaintiff was entitled to costs or not.

His Lordship asked whether it was desired that Mr. Seth's account should go to the Registrar.

Mr. Potter said this was so. The accounts, he had no doubt, were all right, as far as Mr. Seth was concerned, for Mr. Seth could only act on the instructions he received. But the plaintiff disputed the account, because there were several sums which should have been entered in the books, which had not been entered. For instance there was the trifling sum of $20,000 which the firm had lent to someone. The interest on this loan was not entered on the books, and though this sum might not have been a large one for the defendants, it was a great thing for the plaintiff. If Mr. Seth knew of this, he would be the first to say that the accounts were wrong.

Mr. Potter went on to say that the plaintiff only got the statement of account on September 4th. If Mr. Seth had been called in in August and not in September, the account would have been rendered in 14 days. Mr. Xavier was dismissed summarily, without any excuse, except that the two parties had failed to agree on the terms of the partnership contract. The defendants took good care not to part with a cent of the money due to Mr. Xavier, with the result that the latter was absolutely stranded. And the Court had to remember that Mr. Xavier had made a clear profit to the firm, in two years, of $55,000 (Mr. Seth had proved that the 20 per cent. share of the profit due to plaintiff amounted to $11,000), and his reward was instantaneous dismissal, while negotiations were going on about a partnership.

His Lordship said that he understood that the plaintiff would not take his share of the profits away from the firm.

Mr. Potter submitted this was not so. In the first year the defendants had asked him to keep his profits in the firm and in the second year they had dismissed him before the question of the profits had arisen. "And yet," said Mr. Potter, "we have been called hot-headed, and have been thrown into the street." In the face of this treatment it was only reasonable that any solicitor would ask the plaintiff to "slap a writ" into them.

Mr. Potter then dealt at some length with the writ, detailing reasons why certain of the items had been eliminated.

His Lordship said that he would take it as agreed that the account as rendered now should go to the Registrar.

Mr. Jenkin: If the parties cannot agree.

Mr. Potter said that the parties could not agree.

His Lordship said it would save time if he ordered the account to be referred to the Registrar at once. He asked whether the defendants could pay out a certain amount at once.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had no instructions.

Mr. Potter said that the defendants had kept the plaintiff out of his money as long as they could. The defendants were hopelessly in the wrong from the very start.

His Lordship ordered that, unless the parties agreed, the accounts be referred to the Registrar. He further ordered that as much as was due to the plaintiff, from the account already taken, be paid at once, and that Counsel should so instruct his clients. Further argument as to the costs of the action was adjourned.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

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PARADES.

The parade ordered for Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Platoons on Tuesday, 17th instant, is postponed to Friday, 20th instant.

G. E. STEWART (Captain),
Adjutant, Hongkong Defence Corps.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

THE BITER BIT.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN YAUMATI REFUGE.

POLICE CONSTABLE IN THE DOCK.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese were charged, on remand, with having assaulted certain Chinese with the intention to commit a felony. The first defendant, a constable in the Water Police, was further charged with having misconducted himself in his capacity as constable.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted, with the assistance of Mr. G. R. Haywood, who watched the case on behalf of some of the sampan owners. Mr. A. K. Lo appeared for the constable, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the third defendant.

The case for the prosecution, as related by Inspector Gordon at the previous hearing, was that the three defendants and another constable went on board a sampan with the intention of stealing opium. They met with a very hot reception, and in the commotion that resulted at least two of the defendants were badly handled. The constable was found, semi-conscious, in the water, while the second defendant was found, bleeding, and bound hand and foot in a boat.

A witness gave evidence to the effect that the four men came on to the sampan and, when asked what their business was, replied that they were Policemen who had come to search the boat. The mistress of the boat remonstrated, stating that the men should have been accompanied by an Inspector of Police. The second defendant, however, attempted to prise open one of the boxes, and when resistance was offered he assaulted the mistress. Police whistles were blown and the second defendant was secured, the other men managing to escape. The first defendant jumped into the water, while the third defendant escaped by jumping into a firewood junk.

Other witnesses gave corroborative evidence.

When a young Chinese woman was giving her evidence, Mr. Lo—in an attempt to find out the position of the lights, by which witness stated she saw the defendants clearly—picked up a straw hat and asked the witness to imagine it was the sampan.

The second defendant remarked that the witness went to the Police Station without knowing what he (defendant) intended doing. He was on another boat at the time. One of the witnesses accused him out of spite and he was assaulted.

Before the evidence of the arrest was heard, Mr. Lo submitted that there was not a tittle of evidence against the first and third defendant. Everybody stated that it was the second defendant who had committed the assault. He thought the only thing the Magistrate could possibly do was to dismiss them on the charge of assault. It, of course, naturally followed that if the charge of assault was not proved, then there was no proof of an intent to commit a felony. Even if the prosecution established assault it would still be material to prove that the men went on the sampan for an unlawful purpose.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that he did not agree with Mr. Lo. When four men visited a vessel after dark, they had a fixed purpose for doing so. One of the men committed an assault; the other three men were undoubtedly party to the scheme, therefore they could not be relieved of any liability in the affair.

Mr. Lo said the facts were really plain; the first and third defendants did not commit an assault.

Mr. Wolfe replied that he did not know what the men had done.

Mr. Lo said that his and Mr. d'Almada's clients were not there to prove their innocence; the Crown had to prove their guilt. The first and third defendants might have lost something and gone to the junk in search of it. They did not speak a word, it was the second defendant who did everything—it was unfortunate for him that he was undefended. Even if the four men went on board to commit a crime and one of them was thwarted in his design and he assaulted someone, it did not prove that the other men were accessories to it. How could the prosecution state that the men had committed a felony or an assault?

The Magistrate observed that when four men went to rob a house and one man actually committed the theft, it did not relieve the others of guilt.

Mr. Lo replied that theft was different from assault. He would not have wasted the time of the Court if he had thought that his application was premature. Besides, the mistress of the sampan had admitted that she did not know the reason why defendants visited her boat.

Mr. Wolfe said as far as he was able to see, it was one concerted scheme to take things away. The men had been foiled in the attempt. They could be charged with attempting to commit a felony.

Mr. Lo submitted that the men might be discharged and a new charge framed.

Mr. Wolfe replied that there was no necessity for such a procedure. According to the Magistrates' Ordinance, if the evidence pointed to any other act than that on which a defendant was charged, he was allowed to frame a new charge on the evidence already adduced.

Mr. Lo contended that there was no evidence of assault against his client. He said that if a man had committed a murder he should be charged with murder, not with another offence. He referred the Magistrate to the remarks he made in his opening statement to the effect that the Magistrate should forget some of the facts related by Inspector Gordon with regard to the concealment of opium on one of the sampans in the Refuge, of which, Inspector Gordon had alleged, defendants were attempting to get possession.

Inspector Gordon contradicted this.

Mr. Wolfe: The point I am looking at is that it was a preconcerted plan, apparently to commit some illegal act. They went on the boat to search it. I do not know whether they represented themselves as policemen or not.

Mr. Lo: There is no evidence against them.

Mr. Wolfe: One of them acted as spokesman. I am not prepared to discharge them. It will be better to hear the Police evidence of arrest before coming to a decision. I, too, have observed the absence of evidence of assault against the first and third defendants.

Mr. Wolfe then remanded the case till this afternoon.

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No. 32, Des Voeux Road West, HONGKONG

1378

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public and all our customers that our TELEPHONE NUMBER has since CHANGED from No 1918 to No. 2750.
BRITISH-CHINESE TRADING CO.,
6, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1918. [2424

WANTED.

AN OFFICE in Central locality. State rent.
Reply to— Box No. 2425,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2425

WANTED.

A FOREIGN NURSE to take charge of two little Girls (age 4 and 2 years) in Peking.
Write and send references to—
MADAME SAINT PIERRE,
Banque de l'Indo Chine, Peking.
[2426

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 23rd September, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming.
Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2427

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1918, at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club held on the Sixth day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by striking out the words "Naval Member or Visitor" in the 3rd line of Paragraph 3 of Article 1 under the heading "MEMBER" and substituting therefor "Subscriber, Subordinate Naval Officer or Visitor."
(2) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by adding after the word "Club" in the 6th line of the form of application for admission to the Club set out in Article 9 the words "and if at any time called upon by the Committee so to do take up and pay for one Debenture of the Club."
(3) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by adding after the word "Club" at the end of the amendment to Article 33 the words "or by the Committee."
(4) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by inserting the words after "month" in the seventh line of Article No. 37 "or such other sum as the Committee may from time to time determine."
(5) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by striking out the words "A Treasurer" and "all" in the second line of Article No. 47 and substituting for the word "all" the word "both" and adding to the end of that Article the words "and shall be elected by a show of hands at the Annual General Meeting."
(6) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by striking out the words of figures "31st" in the fourth line of Article No. 64 and substituting the words of figures "30th" and by striking out the word "December" in the fifth line of the same Article and substituting the word "September."
(7) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by striking out the word "March" in the second line of Article No. 67 and substituting therefor the word "December."
(8) That the Articles of Association of the Club be amended by striking out Article No. 81 and substituting therefor: "Accounts of Members, Subscribers and Visitors shall be made up and sent in at the beginning of each month and should any accounts be unpaid at noon on the fifteenth day of the following month the name of the Member, Subscriber or Visitor owing the same shall be posted in the Club House at Happy Valley and any other of the Club premises that the Committee may from time to time direct and if at the expiration of one month thereafter his account shall be unpaid he shall cease to be a Member, Subscriber or Visitor, but the Committee may in their discretion for good cause shown reinstate such Member, Subscriber or Visitor."

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN DE B LANCASTER,
Hon Secretary.
Dated Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.
[2428

GRAÇA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG,
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
Just received a Selection of
MAMA DOLLS.
I TALK!!
1341

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 18th September, 1918, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.
J. M. GORDON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2408

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—
"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."
Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.
Copies of the proposed new Articles and of the present Articles can be obtained at the Offices of the Company or at the Offices of Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Dated the 7th day of September, 1918
[2400

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already "approved by this Meeting and for the "purpose of identification thereof "subscribed by the Chairman thereof, "be and the same are hereby "approved, and that such Articles "be and they are hereby adopted as the "Articles of the Company to the "exclusion of and in substitution for "all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[2416

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.
A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Mat-sheds hitherto erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property and the adjoining Land.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half-Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per Share.
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2410

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 4100 issued in the name of Miss MARY SAMUEL PERRY, dated the 27th day of January, 1916, for 14 Shares Numbered 13464/77, has been Cancelled and is no longer negotiable, and a new Certificate in the name of Miss MARY SAMUEL PERRY has been issued in lieu thereof.
Dated this 11th September, 1918.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
[2407

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

DIAMOND and PEARL PLATINUM and GOLD BAR BROOCH. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to—
C. EDGCUMBE,
SNOWMAN & Co.,
York Buildings.
[2431

NOTICE.

MOW FUNG & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of MOW FUNG & Co., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will, henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY, LIMITED.
All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of Mow Fung & Co. will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.
All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of Mow Fung & Co., up to and including the 31st August, 1918, will be respectively collected by and paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.
The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and SZE TO YUEN.
By Order of the Directors,
CHOW U TING,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1911. [2418

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.
Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.
Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.
The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency), on or before October 9th, 1918.
The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."
UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918. [2419

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50
58

WAI KEE

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
1887

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[2261

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[23

INTIMATION

We have just received

a fresh consignment of

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TOBACOS DE FILIPINAS.

NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA.

$3.00 per 100.

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

TEL. 610.

[19

DEATH.

STOCKHAUSEN.—On 14th September, 1918, at the Victoria Hospital, SARAH MATHEW VON STOCKHAUSEN, aged 69 years.
[2422

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1918

THE PORT OF CANTON.

WE learn from a trustworthy source that a scheme for improving Canton as a port has been prepared by a European expert and will shortly be made public. Following so rapidly upon the proposals for the improvement of the port of Shanghai, this news is of more than local interest, for it furnishes additional evidence that there are some people, at any rate, in the Far East who realise the probability—if not, as we think, the certainty—of an enormous increase in the trade of China after the war. Even if delay may be expected in carrying out the Canton scheme it is a matter for congratulation that at least definite proposals are to be submitted to the authorities. We believe, in point of fact, that the project will be carried out because the sum involved is said to be less than three million dollars and the expenditure promises to be very remunerative. It is highly probable that the customs service will be asked to finance the scheme probably by the imposition of some additional taxation on vessels running up to Canton. There is likely to be less difficulty in obtaining the money than in securing its application to the purpose for which it is raised. For, despite the revolutions and the counter-revolutions in China, there is one custom that changeth not, and, therefore, unless the funds are placed under the control of Europeans we are not sanguine as to results. Moreover, the work of harbour improvement is essentially a technical matter in which some considerable experience is necessary on the part of those who supervise it. Even with the utmost care in keeping accounts, amateurs planning or carrying out such undertakings can hopelessly squander treasure. Should the money be derived through the Maritime Customs service we may rest assured that these important considerations will not be overlooked.

Canton and Hongkong, so far as their geographical situations are concerned, may be compared with Manchester and Liverpool. That fact reminds us that the more prosperous Canton becomes the better for Hongkong. There can be no question of Canton competing with Hongkong as a port for large ocean-going steamers. However much money might be spent upon improvements at Canton the *Empress* boats, for example, neither could, nor would, call there. Hongkong must remain, in the absence of unexpected catastrophes, the great distributing centre of South China. When the Chamber of Commerce was discussing the exclusion of the Germans after the war there were mysterious whispers of the steps which our enemies would take to divert trade from this Colony unless we allowed them to come back again on the old terms. Fears of that sort may afflict thoughtless people, but there was no evidence at the time that anyone entertained them seriously except the two or three who gave expression to them. The facts speak for themselves and require no argument. The tendency of modern shipping is constantly to increase in size and speed, and after the war this tendency is expected by experts to become more marked. At the International Congress on Navigation in 1912 it was said that, with fifteen years' peaceful development of trade, ships with a displacement of 75,000 tons and a draught of 41 feet would be travelling on the Atlantic. The economical limit of size has not yet been discovered, and the above figures show the dimensions that Naval architects expect. As Mr. H. VON HEIDENSTAM, Engineer-in-Chief to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, pointed out in his report last year, the principal ocean traffic lines will be focussed upon first-class harbours with proportionately developed mechanical appliances for handling cargo and facilities for distributing it, and there will be a general concentration of the corresponding trade and business at these places. For Hongkong it is only a question of providing the necessary berthing accommodation, and as local enterprise has never failed to keep pace with the great developments which have taken place in shipping since the Colony was founded there is no reason to suppose that it will lag behind now. We can, therefore, welcome cordially any scheme for improving the port of Canton, secure in the knowledge that it will not harm, but rather benefit, the trade of Hongkong. We hope that when the details of the new project are published they will be carefully thought over, freely criticised, and quickly carried into effect.

There were no cases of communicable diseases notified in the Colony on Saturday.

The O.S.K. steamer *Kaijo Maru* will sail for Keelung *vid* Swatow and Amoy to-day, at 4 p.m., instead of at noon to-morrow, the 18th inst.

It is reported that, as a result of the fracas at Macao, a Chinese mob has been endeavouring to stop the water supply which Macao draws from beyond the frontier.

The Chinese woman, who was reported in our yesterday's issue as having attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium, died at the Civil Hospital on Sunday.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on Friday, September 27th, at 5.30 p.m.

In connection with the Chinese Language School of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce it is announced that a new class for "beginners" will commence on Monday, September 23rd, if sufficient support is forthcoming.

A Chinese married woman, aged 27 years, living at No. 91, Shanghai Street, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a severe injury to her head, caused by being attacked with a bottle by another woman.

The Chief Engineer of a steamer which is being renovated at the Taikoo Dockyard has reported to the Police that between the 14th and 15th instant some persons broke into his cabin and stole money and jewellery to the value of $343.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEACE CONFERENCE.

PEKING, September 16th.

Shum Chun-huen and Luk Wing-ting have agreed to accept Hsu Shih-chang's peace terms. A peace conference will be opened in Nanking.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Peking Senators propose to elect Shum Chun-huen as Vice-President, but the militarists intend to elect Luk Wing-ting.

CANTON GOVERNMENT AND RECOGNITION.

The Peking Government has denied that the American Government has recognised the Military Government in Canton.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 16th.

SITUATION OF AMOY.

It is reported that the Canton forces are now a distance of about 15 miles from Amoy. They have occupied the Tung On city. Most of the officials and their families have left Amoy for Shanghai. The Foreign Consuls in Amoy have asked that Amoy be kept off the war zone so that the foreigners and their properties may not be disturbed.

CONSULS AND GOVERNMENT.

We are informed that the British and American Consuls in Shameen visited the Military Government yesterday. They were welcomed by all the principals, but their visit was regarded as unofficial.

SITUATION OF FOOCHOW.

Foochow is endangered by the pressure of the Canton forces. The Fukien leaders are proposing to declare an armistice with the Canton forces, or to declare independence, in order to avoid fighting.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer, Yeung Wing-tai, who was prosecuted by the Provincial Assembly, and has been worried by the Kwangsi leaders about their payments, has requested the Tuchun to allow him to resign.

It is stated that Yeung is to be appointed by Shum Chun-huen as a representative to negotiate peace with the North, and that he will leave for Shanghai shortly.

DEATH OF AN OLD HONGKONG RESIDENT.

It is with regret that we record the death, which occurred on Saturday night at the Victoria Hospital, of Mrs. A. von Stockhausen, relict of Mr. F. W. von Stockhausen, at one time Vice-Consul for Germany. The deceased lady had been ill for over a month.

The funeral took place on Sunday evening at Happy Valley, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle officiating. There were several sympathising friends present at the graveside.

The late Mrs. Stockhausen leaves behind one son, who is in France fighting for the Allies.

A friend of the deceased lady writes:—Mrs. Stockhausen came to the Colony in 1875; hence she was one of Hongkong's old residents. As soon as the Ladies' Working Party was formed at the City Hall for war-work, Mrs. Stockhausen at once became one of its working members and worked on continuously until her health gave way. To all who had the pleasure of knowing her she thoroughly proved herself to be one of its most indefatigable workers, and it is now only too well known that her illness was very much aggravated through her indomitable will-power, sheer pluck and determined resolution to contribute an increase in the weekly output of her strenuous work. In numerous instances the writer has had the pleasure of seeing the results of her weekly toil being packed and sent to the City Hall on Mondays. It would be out of place here to mention the quantity of garments worked and finished by her own dear hands, the amount of work accomplished every week—apart from the work done at the City Hall—was to me little less than marvellous, and I fully believe that her many working friends at the City Hall will agree. And now those two lines recur to the writer:—

"You loved me too little in life,
You love me so much in death."

THE WAR.

FRENCH LAUNCH NEW ATTACK.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS.

ITALIANS ATTACK IN BRENTA VALLEY.

AMERICAN ARMY'S SUCCESS.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PEACE NOTE.

INVITATION TO CONFIDENTIAL NON-BINDING DISCUSSIONS

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, September 13th.
12.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—North-west of Saint Quentin, we made further progress yesterday and at night south and north of Holnon Wood.

We repulsed local hostile attacks in the Trescault and La Bassee sectors.

Hostile artillery were active at night-time in the Roisel, Moeuvres, Marquion and Givenchy sectors, and with gas-shell north-west of Armentières.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG HOSTILE ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, September 14th.
2.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The number of prisoners captured by us in the operations carried out by the Third Army with complete success in the Trescault and Havrincourt sector on September 12th exceeds 1,500.

As a result of the progress made by us yesterday north-west of St. Quentin, our line has been established east of Behecourt and Jeancourt.

During the past twenty-four hours the enemy made several determined but unsuccessful attempts to recover the positions recently captured by us in the neighbourhoods of Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt.

Yesterday a strong hostile attack, in which the enemy employed *flammenwerfer*, was repulsed, with heavy loss, south of Gouzeaucourt.

At Havrincourt the enemy attacked yesterday morning in force under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment, and penetrated the eastern portion of the village.

After hard fighting the attacking German infantry were driven out and our positions were restored.

North of Havrincourt we advanced slightly between the village and the canal.

In the evening the enemy attacked east of Trescault and gained a footing in our trenches, but were driven out immediately, leaving a number of dead in front of our line.

At night-time a strong bombing attack, in which liquid fire was employed, was made against our positions north-west of Gouzeaucourt.

After forcing our advanced posts to withdraw, this attack was also successfully beaten off.

There was local fighting yesterday in the Moeuvres sector, but without effecting any material change in the situation.

At night-time an enemy attack south of Moeuvres was repulsed.

We established new posts at night-time along the west bank of the Canal-du-Nord in the neighbourhood of Sauchy and Couchy and opposite Oisy-le-Verger.

In the La Bassee sector we occupied Auchy-lez-La Bassee.

BRITISH PUSH FORWARD.

LONDON, September 14th.
10.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully repulsed a raid in the Gouzeaucourt sector.

We pushed forward in the Havrincourt sector, and established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village.

In local fighting astride the La Bassee Canal we made progress, taking prisoners.

There was hostile gas-shelling in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle, where we drove off an attempted raid.

The weather again interfered with air work yesterday, when ten tons of bombs were dropped. We brought down three machines and drove down two uncontrollable. No British machines are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 14th.
5.00 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Our advances and enemy advances led to violent fighting at Moeuvres and Havrincourt.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

THREE COUNTER-ATTACKS STOPPED.

PARIS, September 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—In the region of Vaux Aillon, at night-time, we stopped three enemy counter-attacks against our new positions.

We repulsed several raids in Champagne and Lorraine.

FRENCH CAPTURE VILLAGES.

PARIS, September 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—South of St. Quentin we advanced to the outskirts of Fontain-les-Cleres.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made local attacks with the object of improving our positions.

We captured the village Allement and Laffaux Mill.

Despite a severe resistance, we increased our progress east of Sancy and north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

Two thousand five hundred prisoners have been counted.

South of the Aisne we made progress and captured the village Glenois and 200 prisoners.

Our aviators on Thursday and Friday actively participated in the American offensive, and, notwithstanding the gale, clouds and rain, we felled seven enemy machines.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH LAUNCH NEW ATTACK.

LONDON, September 14th.
4 p.m.

The French launched a new attack at five o'clock this morning on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle.

The attack towards Coucy Forest at the south end of the St. Gobain massif is progressing satisfactorily.

South of the Ailette, the French captured Mont de Saiges, the villages Allemontet and Suncy, and are on the edge of Villy.

The Aisne advance has been between a mile and two miles on an eleven-mile front.

One division captured 1,000 prisoners, making a total of 1,800 on that front.

The enemy reactions apparently are very weak, although the front line is strongly held. Prisoners say they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

LAON ENDANGERED.

South of the Aisne progress was also satisfactory, and the number of prisoners captured is unknown.

The advance threatens to turn the west flank at Chemin-des-Dames and endangers Laon.

Inside St. Mihiel the "pocket" is not yet cleared up and more guns are expected.

THE LEAST SAID THE BETTER!

LONDON, September 14th
6.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing last evening at 10 o'clock, stated:—General Pershing, General Petain, and Mr. Baker, American War Secretary, entered St. Mihiel this afternoon. The Germans had not had time to evacuate the inhabitants, but had previously deported all boys from ten to sixteen. They had forced the old people to work, and as for the rest the least said the better. What a relief it was from all those years of oppression may be judged from the transports of joy with which the Americans were greeted. It was the same at all the other towns and villages.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, September 14th.

A *communiqué* states there is nothing to report.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 14th.
5.00 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed.

The enemy felt his way forward at Combres and north-westward of Thiaucourt.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, September 15th.

His Majesty the King telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:—"On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you upon the brilliant achievement of the American and Allied troops under the leadership of General Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient. The far-reaching results of these successful operations, which have marked the active intervention of the American Army on a great scale and under its own administration, are the happiest augury for the complete and, I hope, not far distant triumph of the Allied cause."

LATER.

PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES GENERAL PERSHING.

LONDON, September 15th.

Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed to General Pershing his heartiest congratulations on the great victory. "The enemy has made mistakes in this war, but none greater than when he underrated the valour, determination and intrepid spirit of the brave soldiers of the United States. Now he has tested the mettle of the American Armies, the enemy knows what is in store for him. The news has reached me on a sick bed, and it is better and infinitely more palatable than any physic."

ESTIMATE OF TWO DAYS' SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 15th.
3.40 a.m.

An American official report states:—In the St. Mihiel sector our advance units maintained touch with the enemy's forces and repulsed a counter-attack in the region of Jaulny.

We are now able to estimate the success we obtained during the two previous days.

The dash and vigour of our troops and the valiant French divisions with which they fought shoulder to shoulder are shown by the fact that the forces attacking both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the results desired within 27 hours.

Besides liberating over 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners, we captured a mass of material. Over 100 guns of all calibres and hundreds of machine-guns and trench-mortars were taken.

Despite the enemy having during their retreat burned large stores, a partial examination of the battlefield shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph and railroad material, rolling stock, clothing and equipment were abandoned.

Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is revealed in the uninjured bridges left behind.

The French pursuit by bombing reconnaisance units, also British and Italian bombing units, divided with our air service the control of the air and contributed materially to the success of the operation.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, September 10th.

A Havas message says:—Enthusiastic comment by the French Press is evoked by the swift and powerful blow in the St. Mihiel salient with its powerful defensive observation position.

The papers say the American Army is a worthy inheritor of the traditions of Generals Grant and Lee. The British continue to bite the German salient around La Bassee, and more progress is being made towards St. Quentin.

Herr von Payer said at Stuttgart that American co-operation is a heavy burden for Germany. No faith is to be placed on his promises.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIANS ATTACK ENEMY GARRISON.

LONDON, September 15th.
6.20 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—Yesterday morning, in the Brenta Valley, after a short but effective artillery preparation, and with the co-operation of aeroplanes bombing and shooting from low heights, we attacked an enemy barrage at Grovella, south of Corte.

We, after crushing a fierce resistance by the garrison, conquered the whole defensive system, consisting of entrenchments at the bottom of the Valley and strong defensive works astride the river.

We captured 343 prisoners, including 12 officers.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED IN AUGUST.

LONDON, September 15th.

It is learned authoritatively that 21 important German towns were bombed by the Independent Air Force in August, including the following:—Frankfort, factories and railways; Mannheim, chemical factories; Metzsablon, railways; Saarbourg, Thionville and Treves, railways and workshops—each three times. Other towns once—Bettembourg, Burbach, Coblentz, Cologne, Darmstadt, Pillingen, Duren, Ehrange, Karlsruhe, Luxembourg, Offenburg, Remilly, Rombach, Saarable and Volkingen. Over a hundred tons of bombs were dropped. During the past three months 249 raids were carried out in Germany, and 247 tons of bombs were dropped. The German territory brought into the war zone represents a belt of the Rhine Valley approximately 250 miles long.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY RAILWAYS BOMBED

LONDON, September 14th.

The Air Ministry reports:—In conjunction with the American attack, and in addition to the bombing reported yesterday, we dropped a ton of bombs on the railways at Arnaville and Metzsablons, and shot down two hostile machines.

We attacked the railway at Courcelles at night-time, and on Saturday we bombed the railway at Metz and Ehrang, also the Buhl aerodrome. Good results were obtained. Six-and-a-half tons of bombs were dropped. One British machine is missing.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ATTACK BULGARS.

LONDON, September 14th.

A Bulgarian *communique* states:—We repulsed a British attack near the village Schovi, south of Ghevgeli, after hand-to-hand fighting.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INVITATION TO BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRO-HUNGARY ISSUES A PEACE NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, September 15th.

A Vienna official message, issued on Saturday, states: With a view to examining whether the conditions are such as to make the inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising, the Austro-Hungarian Government, to-day, invited the belligerent Governments to confidential and non-binding discussions at a neutral centre, and has addressed to them a Note drawn up on this idea.

A special Note has also been sent to the Holy See, bringing this action to its notice, and appealing to the Pope's interest for peace.

Furthermore, the Governments of Neutral States have also been acquainted with the *démarche*. The constant close accord which exists between Austro-Hungary's four Allies, to whom the proposal likewise goes and who share the views developed in the Note—

[The sentence here ends, the telegram apparently being mutilated.]

The Vienna message says its objective is a conscientious examination of the situation by all the belligerents, which no longer leaves doubt that all the belligerents long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle. Nevertheless, it has not been hitherto possible to create preliminary conditions which would be calculated to bring peace efforts nearer to realisation, and to bridge the gap which still separates the belligerents more effective ways and means must, therefore, be considered whereby the responsible factors of all the countries can be afforded an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities for an understanding.

The first step which Austro-Hungary, in accordance with her Allies, undertook on December 12th, 1916, for bringing about peace did not lead to the end hoped for. The Note alleges that this was owing to the fact that the Allies, in order to maintain their people's war spirit, which was steadily declining, severely suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea, but the peace step then taken was not entirely without result. The peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day, and though public discussions prove that the differences still separating the belligerents in their conception of peace conditions are not slight, nevertheless an atmosphere was formed which no longer excludes a discussion of peace. The utterances of responsible statesmen indicate that a desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is beginning to gradually penetrate the Allied statesmen, except some blinded war agitators who certainly must not be estimated lightly. The Austro-Hungarian Government is conscious that after the devastation of war it will be impossible to re-establish the tottering world to order at a single stroke. The path towards peace is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread it.

If there are still responsible factors who desire to overcome their opponent militarily, there can no longer be any doubt that this aim, even if it were attainable, would first necessitate a further bloody and protracted struggle. But even a victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy, which would be fatal to the whole of Europe. Only a peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be the peace desired by all peoples.

REICHSTAG MAJORITY PARTIES' FUTURE CONDUCT.

AMSTERDAM, September 15th.

A message from Berlin states that the representatives of the Reichstag Majority Parties resumed and concluded their deliberations on Friday and agreed on the lines of their future political conduct.

Deputy Fischbenen subsequently reported the result of their deliberations to the Chancellor.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the Majority Parties adhere to the standpoint that the future and form of government in the Eastern Border States must be decided purely on the ground of the people's right of self-determination, and the Reichstag's Peace Resolution of July, 1917, remains the basis of their policy.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN EX-ROYALTIES.

AMSTERDAM, September 15th.

According to the Czecho-Slovak organ *Samarskije*, a list published at Samara cited a Kieff telegram in the *Tages Zeitung* stating that the ex-Tsaritsa and her four daughters were murdered in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg, contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Government.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL BRUSSILOFF.

LONDON, September 14th.

Reports have been received both *viâ* Sweden and Germany which tend to confirm the recent rumours that General Brussiloff was shot dead by the Bolsheviks at Moscow.

GERMANY WILLING TO ACCOMMODATE THE ENTENTE.

STOCKHOLM, September 14th.

The German Legation at Helsingfors has declared to the Finnish Government that the German troops will not enter the province of Karelia if Great Britain and the other *Entente* Powers bind themselves to withdraw from Karelia and the Murman Coast within a period to be fixed.

GERMAN VIOLATIONS OF LAWS OF WAR.

PARIS, September 14th.

A Havas message says:—The French Government intends appointing an Allied Commission to investigate the German offences against the laws of war on the Western Front. There is enthusiastic support of the proposal of retaliation against German towns, which should be razed to the ground for each French or Belgian town destroyed.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, September 14th.

A Havas message says:—Concerning the efforts in German propaganda of the Kaiser, General Hindenburg, Count Hertling and Herr von Payer, the French Press admits that the moral consequences of the military situation are incalculable and the reverses cannot be kept from the knowledge of the German nation.

GERMANY OPPOSED TO CONQUESTS!

REPORT OF REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.

AMSTERDAM, September 14th.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* contains a report of remarkable proceedings of a Trade Union deputation to Count Hertling on the 12th inst.

The spokesman said the people had become seriously discouraged over recent events and they felt that they were economically sinking. Food continued to be bad and was dangerously insufficient, while prices were extortionate; consequently the bodily strength of the workers was declining and they must have more meat and potatoes. Workmen's trousers, which used to cost four marks, now cost sixty; they lasted only a quarter of the time and were unmendable. The people's anger over the Prussian suffrage question had reached the boiling point and the Military Censorship and martial-law lay heavy on the Trade Unions. He urged that now, when "the exhaustion of our enemies has begun and a break through has failed," was the time for a peace by understanding.

Count Hertling assured them that the political leaders and the High Command were striving for such a peace and were unanimously opposed to conquests. As regards equal suffrage, he repeated the promise that if the Upper House did not agree thereto, the Landtag would be dissolved.

Herr Wallruf, Secretary of the Interior, promised that the military would reconsider the right of meeting and the censorship.

Herr Waldow, Secretary of Food Supplies, said it was impossible to get more food. Meatless days must continue in order to insure the milk and fat supply. The potato crop was worse than last year and the corn supply was only 15 per cent. better.

Baron von Stein, Secretary of State, stated that substitutes for clothing must be utilised.

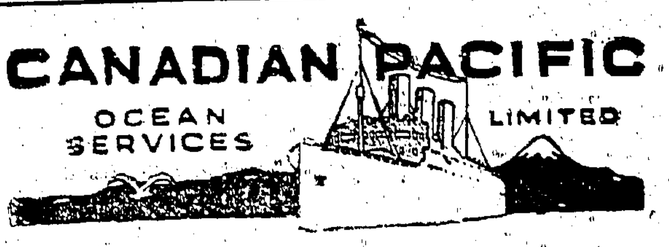
Colonel Braun, of the War Office, promised to examine the question of shortening the working hours, but this was impossible in the mines.

The Socialist Deputy, Herr Legien, replying, said the Ministers' statement as regards food and hours showed that the situation was hopeless. The workers could not work under the present hours.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 15th.

The silver market is quiet.



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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG" ...	Fri., 20th Sept. D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ..	Fri., 20th Sept. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ...	Fri., 27th Sept. 3 p.m.

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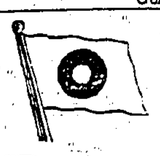
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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

STOLEN METAL IN UMBRELLA AND SHOES.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of metal from the Kowloon Docks.

It was stated that the metal was found concealed in defendant's umbrella and shoes as he was leaving the docks.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

THEFT OF TROWELS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing six trowels and one chisel.

The property was stolen from a sub-contractor, who was superintending the renovation of a house.

Defendant stated that another man gave him the articles to take to West Point.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

STOLEN JEWELLERY.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of jewellery from a house in Des Vœux Road.

Complainant stated that he left his house to go to his shop, and in his absence a box containing jewellery, including a gold ring and gold and silver bangles, disappeared.

Defendant, who stated that he picked up the jewellery in the street, was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to three months' hard labour.

CHARGE AGAINST YOUNG CHINESE GIRL.

A young Chinese girl was charged, on remand, with obtaining stationery by false pretences.

The case for the prosecution was that the girl, who was a Sunday School pupil, represented herself to be a sister of an old friend of the stationer's and obtained, on credit, $120 worth of stationery.

Mr. Wood remanded the case, sending the girl over to the Po Leung Kok to see whether anything could be done for her.

A FALSE CHARGE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a belt from another Chinese.

Sergeant Shannon stated that he saw a Chinese running away from the P. & O. Wharf, and complainant following him. Witness arrested the man, who protested his innocence and offered to go to the Police Station. There were several witnesses who vouched for defendant's innocence at the time. Witness added that he heard later that defendant and complainant were having their afternoon meal, when the former accidentally dropped some curry on complainant, who threatened to assault him.

Corroborative evidence was given by witnesses for the defence, and Mr. Wood discharged defendant.

ALLEGED THEFT OF IRON FROM A DOCKYARD.

Five Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron, valued at $300, belonging to the Hongkong and Kowloon Dock Company.

Mr. Faithfull, who appeared for one of the defendants, applied for a week's remand.

This was granted, bail being fixed at $500 each.

A man and woman were next charged with receiving the iron, well knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case, fixing bail at $500 each.

GERMAN DYE IN COURT.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of three tins of German dyes.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Defendant stated that he bought the dye from a marine-hawker under the impression that it was yellow, but when he opened the tins he found the contents were blue.

Inspector Sullivan stated that a shopkeeper reported to the Police that he had lost four tins of dyes. On Sunday a broker came to complainant's shop and offered three tins of dyes for sale, which, on examination, proved to be the identical tins stolen. The broker was questioned and gave the name of another Chinese who, he said, had given the tins to him. Enquiries were made, the man was arrested, and he, in turn, charged defendant, who was subsequently arrested.

Mr. Wood remanded the case, fixing bail at $50.

OPIUM CASES.

A young Chinese girl was charged with being in unlawful possession of one tael of prepared opium.

Defendant stated that the opium belonged to her husband.

Sergeant Wills stated that he visited No. 43, Gough Street and discovered a quantity of opium-smoking paraphernalia.

The husband of the woman, who was in the dock in connection with another charge, accepted responsibility for the opium.

Mr. Wolfe accordingly discharged the woman and fined the man $50.

The same man and his second wife were charged with being in unlawful possession of thirty-one taels of prepared opium, valued at $300.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Sergeant Wills stated that the opium was a mixture of rubbish and prepared opium.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Friday, fixing bail at $2,500 each.

SEQUEL TO RECENT ARMED ROBBERIES.

Four more Chinese were produced by Inspector Sim, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, charged with being concerned in the armed robberies committed a few weeks ago at money-changers' shops in Wanchai.

It will be remembered that three men were charged on Saturday with the same offence. Altogether nine robbers are stated to have taken part in the attacks, and the Wanchai Police are now on the trail of the remaining two. The money stolen amounted to over $900.

At yesterday's hearing Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for one of the defendants, applied for a week's remand on bail.

The Magistrate characterised Mr. Almada's client as "a man of many *aliases*."

Inspector Sim opposed bail, which, he said, if granted, should be a pretty heavy one.

The Magistrate agreed with the Inspector and asked Mr. d'Almada to let the matter stand over.

The case was remanded till next Saturday.



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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ...15,980 tons	...WED 18th Sept 11 A.M.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU 13,520	MON. 14th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† AKI MARU 12,300	...SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU 13,760	...
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ HWAH WU 8,500	...SAT. 28th Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA
MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
‡ † KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 A.M.
‡ † KATORI MARU SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 353 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000 ...	WED., 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000 ...	THURS., 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000 ...	TUES., 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000 ...	SAT., 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500 ...	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 ...	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are Interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.'s and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONES 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—
MARSEILLES LINE— } Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	SATURDAY,	21st Sept. at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU"	MONDAY,	23rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" TUESDAY, 17th Sept. at 4 P.M.

TAKAO (via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 26th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

40

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.
"CHINA" November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Saigon		Tuesday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon		Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong		Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow		Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok		Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard		Tuesday, 17th, Noon
Shanghai and North China		Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Samarkan, Australia, and New Zealand		Wednesday, 18th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung		Wednesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon		Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, and *Europe via Suez. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 18th Sept., at 5 p.m.		Thursday, 19th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via San Francisco		Thursday, 19th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 19th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Keelung		Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.		Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin		Monday, 23rd, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Monday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. / 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Macao	7.30 A.M. / 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. / 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. / 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. / 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M. / 6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 16th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.78	29.74
Temperture	82	77	79
Humidity	70	89	67
Wind Direction	ESE	East	East
" Force	4	3	4
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	—	—	1.37

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th 85

Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th...76

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, Annual Meeting.

Thursday, 19th Sept.:—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd September, 1918

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	17	m 5 51	7 0	1 23 a	1 7
		7 40 a	4 9		
Wed.	18	m 6 53	7 3	m 0 23	3 8
		8 2 a	5 4	2 0 a	1 6
Thurs.	19	m 7 48	7 5	m 1 24	3 2
		8 30 a	5 9	2 34 a	1 6
Fri.	20	m 8 41	7 6	m 2 16	2 5
		9 2 a	6 4	3 7 a	1 8
Satur.	21	m 9 23	7 4	m 3 7	2 0
		9 36 a	6 8	3 40 a	2 1
Sun.	22	m 10 12	7 0	m 3 47	1 6
		10 12 a	7 1	4 12 a	2 4
Mon.	23	m 11 21	6 4	m 4 46	1 4
		10 49 a	7 3	4 43 a	2 9

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 16th

LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/7⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/8⅜
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/9
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	490
Credits, at 4 months' sight	507
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	86⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	159
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	174
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	158
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	176
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1½% p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 ¼ p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	42½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 5.43 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$43.40
BAR SILVER, per oz	49½d.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 16th, at 12.22.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai, Manila and Guam, and decreased slightly elsewhere; a shallow depression covers the Gulf of Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.80 inch. Total since January 1st, 81.16 inches, against an average of 71.39 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1918.
With INDEX, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

"Golofina"



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size

Exquisite Cigars for Critical Smokers

Combining Perfection in Quality and Workmanship.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES—"PERFECTOS" & "BOUQUETS."

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OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1468

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

VISIT POWELL'S NEW GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

and see the effect of Scientific Electrical Lighting and Ventilation, combined with Artistic fittings. The BRASCOLITE gives 85% of perfect daylight and the HOLOPHANE SHADES and Window PROJECTOR LIGHTS are the latest perfection in Electric Lighting.

Estimates prepared for ship or house installations.

Apply to our Sales Dept., 14, Des Vœux Road, or Head Office, King's Buildings.

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door."—EMERSON. 27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Francs45,000,000
PAID UP " 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai — Saigon
Tientsin — Haiphong
Hongkong — Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [167

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1917. [41

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) " 22,500,000
Reserve Funds " 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Taingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsannghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkeu. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW: CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON, KUEIYANG, PEKING, Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1914. 1163

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 650,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bhara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [877

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.